

THE RESIGNATIONS OF SENATORS CONKLING AND PLATT.

The Senate on Monday, as then stated in our dispatches, was startled by the following communication being laid before that body:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1881.
SIR:—Will you please forward to the Senate of the State of New York, my resignation as Senator of the State of New York, which has been forwarded to the Governor of the State. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.
ROSCOE CONKLING.

This was like a bomb-shell thrown in the Senate chamber, and the Senators hardly had time to recover from their surprise before the Vice President gave another communication to the clerk which read as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881.
SIR:—I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of New York, my resignation as Senator of the State of New York, which has been forwarded to the Governor of the State. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.
T. C. PLATT.

The Senate of the United States was not only astonished at these letters of resignation, but they created surprise from one end of the country to the other. In less than three hours after they were read they were the chief topic of conversation in every State in the Union, and speculation ran wild as to the probable result of such a remarkable step on the part of so conspicuous a public man as Roscoe Conkling.

It is not difficult, however, to divine the motives of Mr. Conkling in tendering his resignation. It is not necessary to go over the ground of the trouble between the administration and that gentleman. The readers of the Gazette who have read from time to time the statements of the issue, pretty thoroughly understood the relations which now exist between President Garfield and the New York Senator, and the cause of the hostility of Mr. Conkling toward the President. Judge Robertson having led the bolt against General Grant in the New York delegation last summer, increased the displeasure of Mr. Conkling and that class of Republicans in New York known as the "stalwarts." His nomination as collector for the part of New York was thus considered a direct blow at Mr. Conkling. Then followed the strange and unfortunate scenes which have been enacted at Washington since Mahone and Riddenger have dropped out of the contest. There was hardly a time when Mr. Conkling could have hoped to carry the majority of the Republican Senators with him against the administration just commencing a full term of service. During the past week or ten days, he worked against all hope, as the confirmation of Robertson was next to a foregone conclusion.

Humiliated and disgusted by this condition of things, and feeling that he had been outraged and treated with contempt by the President, Mr. Conkling decided to appeal his case to the Republican Legislature of New York. He wanted to be endorsed in his opposition to Judge Robertson of that State, and therefore tendered his resignation. He will undoubtedly stand for re-election, and there is hardly a possibility that he will be defeated. If the Legislature, which is still in session, returns him, he will re-enter the Senate Chamber in which he has been so conspicuous for fourteen years, with an air of triumph. He will then feel satisfied, and will go on defying the administration. In the meantime Judge Robertson will probably be confirmed, the other nominations disposed of and the Senate adjourned.

There is no use to discuss at this time the right or the wrong of this movement of Mr. Conkling's. Every inch of the ground has been gone over by the press of both factions. The President had a constitutional right to nominate any one he chose for the collectorship, and Mr. Conkling had a constitutional right to oppose any nomination the President might make. His mode of opposition is open to criticism, and his dictatorial spirit demands rebuke. The President was shortsighted, and as the Gazette has frequently said, made a serious blunder in opening the custom house fight. It was not necessary to do this as there were many other places of prominence and profit, to which he might have sent Judge Robertson. But the mischief has been done, and the party in New York at present divided, but those who have the conviction that it will bring about a speedy disintegration of the party in the United States, misjudge the power of the Republican party to solidify itself in time of great and pressing emergency.

Senator Platt is the tag to Conkling's coat-tail.

If the tail could have been allowed to wag the dog, there would have been no resignations sent to the Senate.

The Democrats have the control of the Senate just now, and might smash all the Republican Committees, and organize new ones, but they seem to be cautious and will allow the Republican Committee, to stand.

It is a relief to turn aside from the unfortunate contest in Washington, and take in the fact that hardly another administration in the history of the country ever accomplished so much for the public good within the short space of two months, as the administration of President Garfield.

BOURNING BLOCK.

Special to the Gazette.

BOISE CITY, Idaho May 17.—One entire block of buildings burned last night causing a loss of \$50,000.

THE EXPLANATION.

Of the Resignation of United States Senators Conkling and Platt.

A Remarkable Letter in Explanation of an Unprecedented Proceeding.

Probability that Both Conkling and Platt Will be Vindicated.

A Profound Sensation Throughout the Country—Comments of Public Men.

The Diverse Views of Various Newspapers Upon the Resignations.

The Opinion of Conkling's Brother on the Situation in New York.

The Fenians Make an Attempt to Blow Up the Liverpool Police Station.

The Explosion Shook Up the Whole City, But No One Hurt.

Other Interesting News in Our Special Dispatches.

TO-DAY'S SITUATION.

Special to the Gazette.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The committee has decided to report favorably on Robertson's nomination. Platt has returned to New York, but Conkling is still here. He refuses to say anything to the reporters or even to see them.

The Senate was crowded to-day, but the proceedings were dull enough, and they soon went into executive session, and confirmed Douglass, but Robertson's nomination went over under objections.

MORE NITRO.

Special to the Gazette.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—An attempt was made by Fenians to blow up the Central police station. The explosion shook the whole city, but no one was hurt.

THE NEW BIBLE.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, May 17.—The first copies of the new Bible were issued to-day. An elegant one was presented to the Queen.

GLADSTONE.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, May 17.—Gladstone is to-day confined to his bed as a result of last night's speech.

THE RACES.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, May 17.—The Burwell stakes at New Market were won by Iroquois to-day. The aged stakes by Jacki. The handicaps were won by Elf King.

A BROTHER'S OPINION.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Frederick A. Conkling, a brother of Senator Conkling, says that he does not believe the legislature will reelect Conkling and Platt, but that the Democrats will unite with the anti-Grant men and elect independent candidates in their places.

THE EXPLANATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—The following is the text of the letter of resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt, received by the governor to-day:

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1881.

To His Excellency A. B. Cornell, Governor:
SIR:—Transmitting, as we do, our resignations respectively, of the great trusts with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and the people of the State, with the reasons which, in our judgment, make such a step respectful and necessary. Some weeks ago the President of the United States sent to the Senate in a group the nominations of several persons for public offices already filled. One of these offices is the collectorship of the port of New York, now held by General Merritt; another is the consul generalship at London, now held by General Badeau; another is the charge d'affaires at Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer; another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, the son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but, like other persons named, was ready to remain at his post if he was permitted to do so.

ROBERTSON'S REWARD.

All these offices, save Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New York. It was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged faults or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector of the port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a reward for certain acts of his, which are said to have aided in making the nomination of General Garfield possible.

The chain of removals thus proposed, was broken by General Badeau promptly declining to accept the post to which he was to be sent. These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he advised such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few

hours before that no removals of New York officers were soon to be made, or even considered, and had been requested to withhold the papers and suggestions bearing on the subject which had been sent to us for presentation should occasion arise, until we had had notice from the President of his readiness to receive them.

JAMES WAS IGNORANT.

Learning that the Vice President was equally surprised, and had been equally misled, we sent to Mr. James, the cabinet officer from our State, and learned that though he had spent some time with the President on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of the intention to send them in had been made to him, and that the first he knew of the matter was by hearsay following the event.

After earnest reflection and consultation, we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public service and public example to be set, or in relation also to the integrity of the Republican party. No public utterance of comment or counsel was made by either of us in the Senate or elsewhere. On the contrary, we thought that the President would reconsider the action, so sudden and hasty, and would at least adopt less hurtful and objectionable modes of recruiting personal or individual service. In this hope, the following paper was prepared, signed, and presented by Mr. James to the President, who subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also:

THE PROTEST.

To the President:
We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the collectorship of New York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when several nominations involved in the plan were announced to the President. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs offices at New York was not contemplated, and quite ignorant of the purpose to take any action now, we had no opportunity until after the nominations, to make the suggestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained by either the Republican party or its principles. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we earnestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
S. C. PLATT.
THOMAS L. JAMES.
ROSCOE CONKLING.

HOW THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED IT.

This paper was presented to the President by Mr. James on Monday the 28th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the public had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, and the similar and marked practice of the present incumbent, we did not apprehend that such a suggestion would be an intrusion or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. We were disappointed. Immediately the public press, editors, articles and dispatches written by those in close and constant association with the President and with influential members of his cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for "opposing the administration" and dictating to the President.

Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported to the President as resentful and impatient of the hesitation of the Senate to "advise and consent" to what he proposed. We had made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions from representatives of the press, or make complaint or comment or even denial of many truthless charges published against us by OFFICIAL CHAMPIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother Senators and officials, we have said nothing until now on this subject. Nor have we or either of us "promoted the dead-lock in the Senate" in order to prevent or influence action on any nomination; nor have we ever so stated.

Immediately after the nominations were published, letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the State from its leading citizens, protesting against the proposed change, and condemning them on many grounds. Several thousands of the leading mercantile firms of New York, constituting, as we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent us remonstrances; sixty of the eighty-one Republican members of the Assembly, by letter or memorial, made objection. Representatives in Congress, State officials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political organizations, are among the remonstrants, and they speak from every section of the State.

Besides the nominations already referred to, there were awaiting the action of the Senate, several citizens of New York named for offices connected with the courts (district attorneys and marshals). These were all reappointments. Most of them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by judges of courts and many other eminent persons, who attested the faithfulness and merit of their service, and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us. We

HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED TO DICTATE.

nor have we asked the nomination of one person to any office in the State. Indeed, with the sole exception of the written request set forth above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the President, in any case, unless questioned in regard to it.

Some days ago, the President abruptly withdrew, in one and the same act, the names of General Woodford and Mr. Cramer, and of two marshals, in an unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely significant. The President had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed that he thought the nominations fit to be made, and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered any unfitness in them afterward. It could hardly be, as he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What, then, was

THE MEANING AND PURPOSE

of this preemptory step. It was immediately stated, as if by further authority, and it seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the Senate or Senators, to vote as they would not vote if

left free from executive interference. The design was to control the action of the Senators touching matters committed by the Constitution to the Senate, and to the Senate exclusively.

It has been suggested in addition that, recalling the nominations and holding them in his own hands, the President might, in the event of the failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be made personal perquisites to be handled and disposed of, not only to punish independence of senatorial votes and action, but to liquidate personal obligations of any individual, however high in station, the conditions are utterly vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel representatives of States to

FLING DOWN THEIR OATH.

and representative duty at the footstool of executive power. Following this sweeping and startling executive act, came the ominous avowals that dissent or failure to "advise and consent" would be held an act of offense, exposing all Senators from whatsoever State to executive displeasure.

Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question, whether we shall surrender the plain right and sworn duty of Senators by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned to a position of disloyalty to the administration which we helped bring in, and the exercise of which we earnestly desire for every reason and motive which can enter into the case.

We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers, it can hardly be maintained that the Senate is bound to remove without cause official incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual, even the President, or a member of his Cabinet, wishes to replace by being recreant to others or servicable to him.

Only about two years ago the Senate advised General Merritt to be appointed Collector of New York. It is understood that among the Senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now head of the department whose subordinate General Merritt is. Another Senator known to have given this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now Secretary of the Interior.

THE CABINET NOT CONSULTED.

It is said, that like the postmaster general from our own State, these cabinet officers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of General Merritt, but their sworn and official action as Senators is none the less official action. That the late secretary of the treasury and the late administrator, up to its expiration, less than ten weeks ago, approved of General Merritt as an officer is well known, and it is nowhere suggested that any citizen had petitioned for his removal, or that official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In the place of an experienced officer, in the midst of the severe and arduous department, it is proposed to put a man in who has had no training for the position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for the official duties.

In the inaugural of President Garfield, delivered on the 4th of March, stand these words:

GARFIELD'S INAUGURAL QUOTED.

"The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appropriation power, against waste of time and obstruction of public business, caused by inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices in the executive department. I propose to prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed."

How good that distinction is, which would make major officers a prey to intrigue and wrong and shield minor officers from like havoc, and whether the collection of the country should be left to the exposure of the protected class, need not be decided here. Assuming General Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty, it might be reasonably argued that all Senators should with alacrity advise his displacement for a man of obvious superiority; possibly it might be said that all should advise the selection of General Merritt's place, a man who, without superior fitness, had rendered his party, conspicuous and exalted service.

ABOUT ROBERTSON.

The case in hand does not belong to either these classes. The vocation of Mr. Robertson, and his legislative and professional experience and surroundings, do not denote superiority in the qualities, the knowledge, business habits, and familiarity with revenue, the laws and system of the United States which might make him more competent than General Merritt to collect the vast revenues, and administer the vast business pertaining to the port of New York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rule of right and consistency, on which the constitution and laws have placed the public service. We know of no personal or public service rendered by Mr. Robertson so transcendent that the collectorship of New York should be taken in the midst of the national emergency and given him as a recompense.

Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York Tribune to declare that his nomination was a "reward," a "reward" for his action as delegate to the National convention.

ROBERTSON AT CHICAGO.

If Mr. Robertson, in his action, was influenced by a sense of duty if he acted on his honest convictions, it is difficult to see what claim he has for any reward, not to speak of such a gross reward. The action of which an estimate is thus invited is understood to be this:

Mr. Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from the State convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted the position of agents or delegates to the National convention to administer this trust. The State convention declared plainly the stated judgment and policy to be observed and supported by those it commissioned. To this declaration those selected as delegates gave an implied consent. But several of them, in addition, made most specific personal pledges and engagements to exert themselves in good faith throughout to secure the nomination of General Grant.

as much as the obligation of one who receives a proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon the pledge and promise to vote as his principal would vote.

Whether Mr. Robertson was, or was not, himself bound, not only by honor and implication, but by expressly giving his word, becomes quite immaterial in view of the reclaim made for him. It is insisted that he "organized the bolt," or as it has been sometimes stated, he "was the leader of the bolt"—this is to say, that he invented, persuaded, and induced others to withdraw their seats by doing so, to violate their word, and betray not only the Republicans assembled in State convention, but the Republicans of their districts as well, who had trusted in their honor. Whoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonorable act, must share with that other the guilt, and should share also the odium justly attaching to it.

CANNOT TRUST HIM AGAIN.

We are, therefore, all wholly unable, upon whatever ground we put it, to see any justification for ourselves should we become parties to using the public trusts which belong to the people to require such service in such modes.

But the appliances employed to effect the results set new standards of responsibility and invade, as we believe, the truths and principles on which the separate and co-ordinate branches of the government stand. A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his State and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent," on his conscience before God. Whatever or whoever else may constrain him, he is to be exempt from executive menace or disfavor on the one hand and executive inducement on the other.

A long-standing order of the House of Commons has been the declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the executive head for the government to influence votes of members. The British constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard. To give advice, and honest independent advice, as to appointments proposed, is as much

THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF A SENATOR

as it is the right and duty of the President to propose names. Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a judge.

The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then do it we cannot believe safe or admissible. And thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance.

In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject, and such distrust been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. The Legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear the message and commission in the Senate of the United States.

With a profound sense of the obligation we owe, with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of "Liberty and Right," with reverent attachment to the great States whose interests and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made, and interpret aright all duties we have misconceived. We therefore inclose our resignations, but hold fast the privilege as citizens and Republicans to stand for the constitutional rights of all men and of all representatives, whether of the States, the Nation or the people.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
THOMAS L. PLATT.

Satisfactory.

Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have used BURDICK BLOOD BITTERS for nervous and bilious headaches, and have recommended them to my friends. I believe them superior to any other medicine I have used, and can recommend them to anyone requiring a cure for biliousness." Price \$1.00; trial size 10 cents.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

SUNDY SENTIMENTS.

UTICA, N. Y., May 17.—"Conkling has played the baby game and taken water." Is the general expression of nearly all classes of citizens in his home town, after hearing the news of his resignation. "If you don't give me all the sugar-plums I won't play."

Boston, May 17.—Public sentiment regarding the action of the New York Senators in resigning is almost unanimous in condemnation. Conkling's course is stigmatized as a dastardly, and that of Platt as ridiculous.

Chicago, May 17.—Col. Bob Ingersoll in an interview says: "It is very honest of Conkling. I can't see what he means by it."

"Do you think it will result in any injury to the Republican party?"

"Why, no; I don't see how it can injure the party in any way. It is quite likely they can get two other men in New York to serve as Senators from that State if these two gentlemen do not care to come back. If they are reelected it will be like the old war in France—'Twenty thousand men marched up the hill, and twenty thousand men marched down again.' However, it is a funny thing for Conkling to do to place himself in the hands of a Legislature that elected Platt and endorsed Robertson."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unrecalled for in the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office for the week ending May 17, 1881.

LADIES.

Boston, Mrs. E. W. Curran, Miss Jennie Dowd, Miss Jennie Dorr, Mrs. Helen Gannin, Miss Mary Hammond, Miss Anna Hample, Anna Keson, Miss Lena Pating, Mrs. Mary E. Skute, Miss Sarah Sayre, Cath. L. Williams, Mrs. Carrie W. Curtis, M. C.

DEALS, J. J. Lawton, C. M. Miner, J. H. Swift, Ed. T. Vogel, Henry C.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised," naming the date.

H. A. PATERSON, P. M.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE
OIL STOVE!

We have just received our first lot of this celebrated Oil Stove, much improved for 1881. The only wire gauze, Non-Explosive Oil Stove. The only Oil Stove recommended by Insurance Companies. Perfectly odorless. Trials given and satisfaction guaranteed.

Philadelphia, Daisy and Buckeye Lawn Mowers. Alaska Refrigerators. Cook's Filters.

HANCHETT & SHELDON,
24 and 26 Main Street.

WE HAVE A

Savings Bank for Young Men!

WHO LIKE TO DRESS WELL.

ANY ORDINARY SHAPED BOY OR MAN, NO LARGER THAN 38 AROUND THE CHEST, CAN BUY JUST AS STYLISH AND PERFECT FITTING READY MADE CLOTHES AT OUR STORE AS ANY TAILORS IN JANESVILLE CAN PRODUCE, AND SAVE FROM \$5 TO \$15 ON A SUIT.

Come In, Try On a Suit and See if You

Can Discover a Fault.

"NO LIKEE, NO TAKEE."—It is the best clothing made, can be found at no other store in the city, and it is a pleasure for us to show such goods. We have one particular BARGAIN IN A \$15.00 SUIT, that we want you all to see at

SMITH & SON'S,
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

FURNITURE! YOU'RE ANOTHER.

WHAT?

One of those who wants to know

where to get the most and the best goods for his money. It don't make any difference whether the sun shines or not, we keep getting in goods and selling them every day—except Sunday. We can, and do, and will sell goods for less money than any corner store in town.

We've got a light store but not a light stock. Our Boys' and Youths' Clothing cannot be equalled in this city. And talk about custom work! Why we have got to import more workmen! Only first-class hands need apply, for we won't have any but the very best work.

Remember the old stand three doors west of the Postoffice.

Open Early and Late.

E. T. FOOTE.

FOR SALE at a BARGAIN!

A Very Desirable Residence on the East Side, containing eight acres of land, good barn, well, and two cisterns, large orchard and any amount of small fruits. Also several comfortable homes in different parts of the city. Call or address: Miss ANGELO J. KING, Attorney-at-Law.

No. 8, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. April 24th 1881.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend an ordinance amending section two (2) of an ordinance of the City of Janesville, passed May 27th, 1872, entitled 'An Ordinance for Licensing and regulating the vending and dealing in spirituous, vinous and fermented liquors,' by striking out the word 'fifty' where it occurs in the last line of said section one of said ordinance and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'seventy-five.'"

Passed April 29th, 1881.

CHAS. E. CHURCH, City Clerk.

APR 29 1881

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application for pardon will be made to His Excellency, William E. Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, at the executive office in the capitol, in the city of Madison, on the first day of June, 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in behalf of George Griffin who was on the 14th day of May, 1879, in the circuit court for Rock county, convicted of the crime of manslaughter in the third degree, and who was thereupon on the 15th day of May, 1879, sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State for the term of four years from 12 o'clock noon of that day.

Dated May 17, 1881.

DANIEL GRIFFIN.

To Justices of the Peace

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board is new and convenient form.

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Speaking of Carpets!

SMITH & BOSTWICK

HAVE NOW ON

EXHIBITION

The Largest and Most Extensive
Stock of

CARPETS!

Never before shown by any one house in the interior of the State. Also a large stock of

Oil Cloths, Linoleum Cloths, Rugs,
Matts, Plain and Fancy Matting, and
all widths, Crumb Cloths, and everything else connected with a FIRST
CLASS CARPET HOUSE.

Received this Day--A Large Stock
of BODY BRUSSELS,

with Borders to Match. We have the finest stock of these goods ever
shown in this market. All the above goods will be sold at the very
lowest Net Cash Prices.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

APRIL 16th, 1881.

WEBB & HALL,

Have in Stock a Good Assortment of

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

in Gold, Silver, Nickel, Celluloid, Steel and Rubber
Bows.

We are confident that we can fit you every time. Would
be pleased to try. nov3dly

Insurance and Real Estate!

ORIGINAL HEADQUARTERS.

Established in 1858.

Represents the Oldest, Strongest and Safest Fire
Insurance Companies in America and England.

Losses Fairly and Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

To Business Men and all other Property Owners, we desire to say, that we can give you the
Solid Old Companies at best rates.

DIMOCK & HAYNER, Agents. aug3dly

Janesville, Wis., October 22d, 1880.

AT THE

EMPIRE DRUG STORE!

There is Always a

Large Stock of Pure Drugs, Medicines
PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

All sorts of Druggists Sundries, Combs and Brushes, Perfumes and Fancy Articles for the Toilet.

THE Best BRANDS of CIGARS in JANESVILLE

Special Agency of the Celebrated Jones' Truss. Prescriptions carefully and promptly pre-
pared. **W. M. ELDBREDGE,**
27 NORTH MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS. aug3dly

Be Sure You are Right, Then Go To

CROFT & WHITON'S,

West Milwaukee Street, - JANESVILLE, WIS.

For everything you may need in the Drug Line. They also keep
a full stock of Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Artists' Materials,
Chamoise Skins, Bath, Carriage and Fine Sponges. The largest
assortment and finest Perfumes in the city. Don't forget when
Spring Cleaning time comes that they keep Paints of all kinds
Varnish, Turpentine, Whiting, Glue, White-wash and Calcimine
material and Brushes; also Paint, Varnish and Scrubbing Bru-
shes. Drop in and ask for almost anything you want and you will
find they keep it and at low prices sep3dly

First Class FURNITURE!

Of Every Description at

CUTTING & PALMER'S

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Picture Frames, Trunks, Feathers, Ect.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

also a Full Stock of Coffins, Caskets, and all goods in the Undertaker's line. Personal attention
given to Funerals. Full Stock. Bottom Prices.

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JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

H. W. BATHORNS.
RIVER ST. - JANESVILLE.
General Blacksmith. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairing of all kinds on short notice and warranted. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop on River street, in rear of First National Bank, northwesterly.

CARRIAGE PAINTING

J. B. LAGRANGE
Would respectfully call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on Bluff Street, in the rear of Hodge & Bachholz' shop, where he is prepared to do first class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call.
jan24dw

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. FATHERS.
(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. H. FAYNE.)
Cor. Court and Main Sts. - Janesville, Wis.
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Brushes, Combs, etc. Also a good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Satchels. The kind of Harness City always on hand. Give me a call. A good square deal guaranteed. Try my Carriage Top Varnish; it makes old tops as bright as when new.
jan24dw

WM. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST. - JANESVILLE.
A Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks on Hand at Bottom Prices.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

GEORGE T. RICHARD & CO.
NO. 46 NORTH MAIN ST. - JANESVILLE.
(Next door to Gazette Office.)
Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers in Pumps and Cylinders. Gas Fixtures, Pipe, Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water Works. All work in the line done on reasonable terms.
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MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST. - JANESVILLE.
Myers' New Barn.
Hearse and Carriages for Funerals Specialty.
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

HOLM & KENT.
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.
Preserving, Graining and Paper Hanging specialties. Refer by permission to Messrs. Wm. Cannon, David Jeffries, B. F. Crosscut, Frank Cook, Dr. Geo. H. McCauley, and E. V. Whitton & Co. Shop on East Main Street, West Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V. Whitton & Co.
jan24dw

H. H. BLANCHARD'S

Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.
Regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good or indifferent, and for foreclosure all mortgages due or past due at his office, on Main Street, near Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wisconsin. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
jan24dw

INSURANCE.

JOHN C. SANE.
Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire Insurance Companies of Europe and the United States.
Also Agent for the Anna Life and the Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has a large stock of policies and is prepared to exchange for city property, and money to loan.
jan24dw

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. M. SADDLER.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST. - JANESVILLE.
(Opera House Block.)
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.
jan24dw

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS

Why Suffer Needlessly
With the convulsing, spasmodic tortures of fever and chills, and biliousness, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real curative of malarial fevers, will eradicate the cause of such afflictions. No use of medicine is this benignant alterative in cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, general debility and nervous weakness. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.
jan24dw

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Saltness, Redness, Pimples, Blisters, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.
jan24dw

STATE OF WISCONSIN - COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that at a Special term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1881, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:
The petition of Chester Bailey for the probate of the last will of Betsey Bailey, deceased, late of the city of Janesville aforesaid, and for letters testamentary as executor.
By the court,
AMOS P. RICHARD, County Judge.
Nonresidents & Dwellers, Attorneys.
my24dw

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

A. Mynders, plaintiff, vs. James H. Mynders, defendant.
The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant and each of them:
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is here-with served upon you.
BENNETT & SALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
P. O. Address, City of Janesville, Rock county Wisconsin.
ap10dw

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881

Post-Office - Summer Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:
Chicago and Way..... 1:30 P. M.
Madison and Milwaukee..... 1:50 A. M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions..... 7:25 P. M.
Green Bay and Way..... 9:00 A. M.
Monroe and Way..... 9:40 A. M.
Madison and Way..... 1:20 P. M.
Milwaukee and Way..... 5:30 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 12:50 M
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 12:30 M
East Troy, via Johnsonstown, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by..... 12:40 M
Beloit stage, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by..... 11:40 A. M.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 8:00 P. M.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions..... 8:00 P. M.
Chicago and Way..... 2:40 P. M.
All points East, West and South of Chicago..... 2:30 P. M.
All points East, West and South of Chicago..... 8:00 P. M.
Green Bay and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin..... 1:10 P. M.
Milwaukee and Way..... 11:50 A. M.

West, Madison, via M. & P. du Ch. W.

Madison, Broadhead and Way..... 2:20 P. M.
Rockford, Freeport and Way..... 2:40 P. M.

OVER-LAND MAILS CLOSE.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 4:00 P. M.
East Troy, via Rock Springs, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 3:30 P. M.
Emerald Grove and Johnsonstown, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:40 P. M.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:30 P. M. Money order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Orders for stamps and envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.
On Saturdays only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 6 o'clock train.
By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.
H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

Stories About Early Railroad.

R. R. Randall, of Lincoln, Neb., was in Toledo a few days since, and related an incident of his first experience in railroad work. He was then a boy, in 1845, and Mr. Randall was then a boy. The Springfield and Mercedia Railroad, at present forming the oldest link in the great Wabash system, had just been built.
One bright Sabbath morning, while all good little boys were at Sunday-school, Mr. Randall, with other youths, going out on exploring expedition in search of fresh mischief, found a flat car standing on a side track. The boys, after many experiments, hit upon a plan to propel the car. A strong breeze was sweeping across the prairie. They obtained a piece of scantling and a sheet, and rigged a sail upon the car. The wind rose, the sail filled, and the car moved down the track. By the time it reached the main track a good speed had been obtained, and the boys, enjoying their first trip upon the railroad, were in high glee. The car swept on down the main track, gaining speed every moment. Houses, cornfields, gardens and orchards were passed in quick succession, but the car sped on, its velocity never slackening. The boys were becoming uneasy. They were getting too much of a good thing. They tried to lower the sail, but in that they failed, with the car in such rapid motion. They could not even stand upon their feet. An engine whistle attracted their attention. Down the track, approaching them at full speed, was a train. The boys all jumped from the cars into the soft mud. As they scrambled out of the slush and dived into the adjoining cornfield, Mr. Randall says he remembers the impression of a shock, and something going up into the air behind him. Fortunately no one on the train was hurt, but the collision made a great stir in the neighborhood at the time. The boys, covered with mud, never stopped running until they reached home. The country was shocked for the persons who worked on the train, but even to this day, now thirty-six years since the occurrence, the boys have kept the secret of their first ride on the Wabash.

The railroad builders of that day had some peculiar ideas. The western terminus of the Springfield & Mercedia, was located in the public square in Jacksonville, right in the heart of the city. When the road was finished, a grand excursion was given to Jacksonville. Thousands of people, very few of whom had seen a locomotive, came into the city from the surrounding country. The streets adjoining the square were literally packed with all kinds of vehicles. Some one cried out, "The train is coming!" The people rushed into the square to see the wonderful sight, and left the horses and wagons standing all around the square. The engine, then an object much more frightful to dumb brutes than now, came puffing and screaming and panting down into the square, throwing out great clouds of steam and black smoke, the engineer evidently intent on showing the people how much fuss the old thing could make. The horses outside snorted and panted in imitation of the terrible iron monster which was frightening them to distraction. A stampede commenced, and such a stampede was never seen before. A thousand runaways were in full blast at the same time. Mr. Randall estimates that in three minutes at least all the first train in Jacksonville a half dozen whole vehicles of any description could not be found in Morgan County. Fortunately but few persons were seriously hurt, but such a wreck of wheel carriages was never seen before or since.
At this time serious doubts were entertained of the success of railroading, the principal argument being that the cost of building roads was too great. Judge Semple, a well-known gentleman of Springfield, proposed to solve the problem by dispensing with the road bed and engine. He treated and built a monster engine, which, without road bed or track, he proposed should traverse the prairies between Chicago and St. Louis, drawing after it long trains of wagons just as many as the farmers along the route should choose to hitch on. He made the first experiment with his monster engine, built after the fashion of the railroad engines of that day, on the prairies near Springfield, in the summer of 1845. The engine had nearly completed a circuit of five or six miles over the rough, uneven ground, and was about to crush down the tall grass in the track, when, getting up considerable speed on the homestead, it struck an unusually large gopher hill and toppled over, breaking some of the machinery. The trip from Chicago to St. Louis was never made. —Toledo Railroad.

"Four on Oil."

L. P. Follett, Marion, O., states that he had used Thomas' Electric Oil for burns and has found nothing to equal it in soothing the pain and giving relief.
Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

New Woolen Fabrics.

Fine soft woolen stuffs that drape gracefully, and are precisely what they appear to be, are now chosen for spring and summer dresses in preference to silks that are more showy, but are too sordid genuine. The French bunnings and nuns' veiling were the first steps toward an improvement in wool goods that has resulted in producing several soft fabrics as thin as grenadine, and as soft and pliable as mull muslin, yet made entirely of wool. These will be worn throughout the summer for afternoon dresses, and are now used for simple toilettes on full-dress occasions; they are made up over silk, which is nowhere allowed to appear, but merely serves as a foundation, and their dull surface is brightened by trimmings of the sheeny satin mervellous, embroidery and lace. The newest of these wool muslins has tiny spots, dots or diamonds of embroidery in silk all over it; the dots are the same tint as the wool, and this comes in faintest tints of blue; cream and rose, with also pure white, it is single width, and \$2.25 a yard. A similar white wool fabric has white satins in stripes, some of which are nearly two inches wide, and others only half an inch; this is costly, however, and will be chosen for evening dresses, but these are beautiful, and show a double width as low as \$1 a yard. Instead of borders there are open-work lace and applique designs wrought on the selvages of fine black or white nuns' veiling to serve as trimmings for the overdress; these are expensive, because the price of trimming is included, and are so fine that the plain nuns' veiling to combine with it is \$3 a yard. The Algerienne striped wools are lower priced, and will make youthful-looking dresses for summer afternoon; the satin stripes are horizontal, and the double width stuff is \$1.75 a yard. Soft wool goods are not folded down the middle, although they are very wide—measuring forty-four to forty-eight inches; as the creased line defaces the width, they are rolled their whole width to avoid being marked.
In heavier wool goods the novelty is the introduction of gay lengthwise stripes down half of the fabric, while the other half is a solid color. This is utilized for over-skirts that are now striped around the edges, and give bayadere effects; the stripes are also plaited around the lower skirt. Bayonnaise, which is harder twisted than the wool bunnings, is shown in plain, striped and bordered patterns. Soft shades of drab, tan-colors, and all Quaker-like hues are shown in fine wool stuffs to be combined with other striped wools that have a great deal of dark green, olive, and some gilt threads introduced. The beige and creamy shades of last season are very much deepened in the new goods, and instead of old gold the new color is gold is heard, while the dull yellows are brightened to jonquil shades. The fancy beige checks and the Cheviots with slight illuminations of red and yellow have already been mentioned as the choice for early spring suits and for traveling dresses. While all these stuffs have the sheer flannel weaving, twilled goods are by no means given up. Boxes containing each a dress pattern of twilled wool of some quiet shade, and gay bayadere-striped wool for combining with it, are arranged in a stylish coloring that would not occur to the unpracticed eye. Almond, olive, drab and green-tinted blues are for the plain parts of the dress, while the striped parts are dark grounds with very gay illuminations; such patterns are \$2.25 and upward. —Harper's Bazar.

Among the Organ-Grinders in Baxter Street, New York.

We passed through courts and alleys where swarthy Neapolitans were carting bales of rags, and up dark stairs where women and children were sorting them. Some of their homes were low, dark rooms, neglected and squalid; others were clean and picturesque, with bright patchwork counterpanes on the beds, rows of gay plates on shelves against the walls, mantels and shelves fringed with colored paper, red and blue prints of the saints against the white plaster, and a big array of lilacs on the dresser among the earthen pots. Dogs and children were tumbling together on the thresholds just as they do in the cool corridors of Italian towns. On the first floor of one of the houses I found an establishment for the repairing of hand-organs, where a youth was hammering at the barrel of one, and a swarthy, black-bearded man, to whom it belonged, was lounging on a bench near by. Against the smoke-blackened wall an armful of lilacs stood in a corner, filling the room with sweetness, and leaning naturally to the thought that, with the spring and the flowers, the organ-grinder prepares for a trip into the country, playing his way from one watering-place to another, accompanied, perhaps, by his family, or at least a child or two. In answer to an inquiry concerning monkeys, we were directed to a large double house opposite, said to be inhabited entirely by Neapolitans, who were swarming about the windows in all their brown shapeliness. In the hallway, above the rickety outer stairs, lounged several men with red shirts and unkempt heads and faces. One of them was the proprietor of the monkey establishment, and his farouche manner disappeared with our first words of interest in his pets. He led us into the little room adjoining, where some six or eight half-grown monkeys were peering through the bars of their cages, evidently pleading to be let out. The most creditably schooled monkey was released first, handed his cap, made to doff and then, and shake hands, orders being issued both in Italian and English. Some of the others—small brown things with bright eyes, and "not yet quite trained," said the Neapolitan—were allowed a moment's respite from captivity, at which they screamed with joy, and made for the dish of soaked bread, dipping their paws into it with great greediness, while the padrone laughed indulgently. A properly trained organ-monkey is worth from twenty to thirty dollars.
In the great house known to Baxter Street as the "Bee-hive," we found the handsome padrone, who, in his own parlors and sells clocks, which latter articles appear to be essentials to Italian housekeeping, in default of the many bells of the old country. The padrone was at first by no means eager to give information, as she supposed, in good broad American (she was born in New York), that it "would be put in the papers, like it was before." It would appear that the advantages of communication with the outer world are not appreciated by the inhabitants of Baxter Street. The padrone finally informed me that the rent of an organ was four dollars a month, and that she had hard work getting it out of the people who hired them, "for they always told you they had been sick, or times were bad, or their children had been sick; and when the Italians came over they expected you to give them a room with a carpet and a clock, else they said you had no kindness." I saw in the cluster of eight houses that form the "Bee-hive" various humble homes, from the neat and graceful poverty adorned with bright colors, and sweet with the bunch of lilacs brought from the morning's marketing (the favorite flower of the neighborhood), to the dense of one room, in which three or four families live, and take boarders and lodgers into the bargain. They told me that the building contained a thousand souls, and that cases of malarial fever were frequent. It is true that the odors of Baxter Street are unhealthy and unpleasant, arguing defective drainage; but those of Venice are equally so, and exist for the prince no less than the beggar. As for overcrowding, no one who for example, has spent a summer in Genoa, and has seen the stream of pallid, languid humanity pour out of the tall old houses of the Carignano district, can find food for sensationalism in the manner of life common to Baxter Street. It must be remembered that the standard of prosperity in America is not that of Italy, and that a man is not necessarily destitute nor a pauper because he prefers organ-grinding or rag-picking to shoemaking or hotel-carrying, and likes macaroni cooked in oil better than bakers' bread and tough meat. —Charlotte Adams in Harper's Magazine.

Food for the Sick.

Nearly all sick persons are in a state of excitement, or exhaustion. The fever thirst demands a fluid food. Milk may nearly always be given. In some cases, other drinks may do better; wine may be just the thing nature craves and needs. Milk usually does so well in febrile diseases, that no starch food should be given. In fevers the mouth is dry, the saliva does not flow, and so gruels and other starchy fluids may not digest, but turn acid and produce flatulence and pain. Usually some acid may form an agreeable drink. Beat up an egg in the juice of one fresh lemon and a tablespoonful of sugar, then stir this mixture into a pint of water, until the several ingredients mingle. This forms a pleasant and nutritious drink in fevers. In an exhausted state, sick persons need nutritious drinks, as meat, tea and nutron broth. The egg is next to milk, in the case of easily digested and nutritious diet. For the sick, a dropped or slightly cooked egg is the best way of preparing it for them. Its nutritious value is apparent in the fact that a very little heat continuously applied for a short time brings into existence an active chicken.
Teas made from various grains are palatable and useful as food and medicine. Teas made from bread contain the fermentive principle and so are apt to turn acid upon the stomach. But those made from roasted grains are free from this objection. Various kinds may be made, so that children or infants may have a variety.
First, oatmeal tea is made by roasting coarse oatmeal. On six teaspoonfuls pour a pint of boiling water, boil half an hour, strain and add milk. We have found this tea very useful in diarrhea and cholera infantum. We have known many cases to recover, without any other food, or medicine, than oatmeal tea and ground in a coffee mill; boiled chicken tea is also useful, when made palatable. Stewed tomatoes passed through a sieve may be added to any meat tea, or broth, in such quantities as the sick one may desire. Hardly one drink is so simple, palatable and nutritious as milk, iced more or less. If it is apt to curdle into solid masses, this may be prevented by adding a teaspoonful or more of finely pulverized soda cracker, or fine oat meal, rubbed smooth in water, and a little soda rolled into thin cakes baked and pulverized. These same starchy articles may be safely used for thickening meat teas or broths.
For infantile food, oat, wheat, or maize meal are chosen, as proper under given circumstances. All grains contain starch and gluten. Starch is the heat-making element, and gluten is the tissue-making, so that the one or the other class of food may be given as the condition of the sick one may demand. Children usually manifest a fondness for just enough to bolt it and so lose the advantage of mingling their bread with saliva. Milk contains no starch and so indicates that nature did not intend that infants under three months should consume starchy food. Milk contains common salt, showing that even infants need salt in their daily food. —Prairie Farmer.

Blowing Up the Signal Service Man.

It is well for his peace of mind that our local Signal Corps observer is located about half a mile above the ordinary walks of life. Were he down on the first floor he would be shot at three or four times per week until he was gradually killed and buried. Yesterday furnished a fair sample of the way most people would talk to him if they could get at him. He was way up in the temperature of the lower lake region when a citizen, puffing like a whale on a lee shore, gained the tower and began:
"It's snowing."
"Yes," was the quiet reply.
"It's snowing like Texas!"
"Yes," again.
"Yesterday we had dust two inches deep, and now we have snow enough for sleighing!"
"I guess we have."
"And it's going to snow all day, I suppose."
"I think so."
"And we'll have mud and slush and slosh for the next week?"
"Very likely."
"Very likely! Why, sir, I—I—why—"
He was so mad he couldn't finish except by pounding on the table.
"I don't make the weather, you know," humbly observed the Signal man.
"You don't, eh! Then who does?"
"Nature."
"Where, she, or he, or whatever his blasted sex is? Just tell me who to hit and I'll knock him higher'n a kite?"
"Well, don't blame me."
"I will! Young man I feel like whacking you!"
"Oh, don't!"
"Snow! What business has it to snow this time of year? Why, sir, it's the biggest nonsense I ever heard of! But let 'er snow, and hail, and rain, and slush, and sloop over! Hang me, but I can stand it if the rest can, and I'll be darned if I don't stand it! Yes, sir, I'll wade through your old slush and grow up to old! I'll sing—yes, I'll sing as I wade through your infernal snow, and the sorer my throat is the harder I'll sing! Go right ahead with your old weather, sir—keep right on—good day, sir!" —Detroit Free Press.

The Rev. Mr. Mansland, of Central Village, Conn., introduced some statistics into a recent sermon, showing that a very light assessment would raise his salary from \$700 to \$1,000. His congregation disliked this so much that they requested him to resign.

L. R. TREAT,
WEST END SHOE HOUSE!
33
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.
GOOD GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
septidwly
THIS NEW AND CORRECT MAP
Proves beyond any reasonable question that the
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R'Y
Is by all odds the best road for you to take when traveling in either direction between Chicago and all of the Principal Points in the West, North and Northwest.
Carefully examine this Map. The Principal Cities of the West and Northwest are Stations on this road. Its through trains make close connections with the trains of all railroads at junction points.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Over all of its principal lines, runs each way daily from two to four or more Fast Express Trains. It is the only road west of Chicago that uses the

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS.

It is the only road that runs Pullman Sleeping Cars North or Northwest of Chicago. It has nearly 3,000 MILES OF ROAD. It forms the following trunk lines:

"Coastal Route, Denver & California Line." "Winnipeg, Minnesota & Central Dakota Line." "St. Paul, St. Louis & Kansas City Line." "Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line." "Nor. Illinois, Freeport & Dubuque Line." "Milwaukee, Green Bay & Lake Superior Line." Tickets over this road are sold by all Coupon Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

Remember to ask for Tickets via this road, be sure they read over it, and take none other. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen'l Manager, Chicago. W. H. STENNETT, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

A NEW TREATMENT for Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

has been used by Dr. Rev. John J. Kane, Bishop of St. Louis, Mo., and others, who have been largely benefited, and to whom we refer by permission.

THE OXYGEN HOME TREATMENT contains two months' supply, with full directions for its use. Write for it. Address:

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Between the principal towns and cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota and the New Northwest.

ITS PRESENT TERMINAL POINTS:

Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh, Rock Island, Davenport, St. Paul, Minneapolis, —Milwaukee, Minn.—Running Water, Mitchell and Flandreau, D. T.

Its Road-Red, Superstructure and Equipments combine all modern improvements, and are perfect in every particular.

The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct management and control of the Railway Company.

QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, A. V. H. CARPENTER, J. H. PAGE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

The Toilet Articles—such as

Vaseline Cold Cream, Vaseline Camphor Ice, Vaseline Toilet Soaps, are superior to any similar ones.

For the Treatment of SORES, WOUNDS, BURNS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc.

Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION. SILVER MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

COLGATE & CO., N. Y.

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON!

Every Day Without Change of Cars.

Only line East running the Famous

DINING CARS

Connects at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways.

28 hours in the time of the Special Fast Train from Chicago to New York. Elegant Dining Car attached. Leaves Chicago daily 3:30 p. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. B. LEDYARD, General Manager

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Between the principal towns and cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota and the New Northwest.

ITS PRESENT TERMINAL POINTS:

Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh, Rock Island, Davenport, St. Paul, Minneapolis, —Milwaukee, Minn.—Running Water, Mitchell and Flandreau, D. T.

Its Road-Red, Superstructure and Equipments combine all modern improvements, and are perfect in every particular.

The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct management and control of the Railway Company.

QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, A. V. H. CARPENTER, J. H. PAGE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PETROLEUM JELLY

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than that of any other newspaper in Rock county.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7.00 Per Year by

THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE ON NORTH MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, - - WISCONSIN.

THE CITY

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY, DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWENTY CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

O. M. Nelson, manufacturer of gold and silverware, old gold and silver made up in the best of modern style. Repairing neatly done. Rooms in Tallman's block, opposite First National Bank, up stairs. Call and see me.

For Sale—A magnificent Steinway Grand upright piano, used six months, terms to suit, address, Piano, P. O. box 1020.

The Concordia Society will hold a dance at their hall Wednesday evening May 18th. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

A beautiful iron chair for lawns or cemetery lots, for sale at Gazette office.

OFFICE TO RENT.—The room in Lappin's block, lately occupied by S. A. Hudson. Apply to Ed. F. Carpenter.

BOWER CITY JOB.—Any one wishing ice can leave orders at No. 2, South Jackson street, first residence south of Cannon's hall, or signal the wagon.

Yours with respect, J. H. GASELEY.

FOR SALE.—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies and Gents' Stationery.

For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore.

Go to A. J. Roberts for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds. Price, 15 cents.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., discovered a simple means of self-cure, which will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 63 Chatham st., N.Y., noidadwly

A CO. Liberal Offer.

WAGNER & CO., Michigan, Ala. & Jackson St., Chicago, offer to send Electric Belts, Bands, etc., for the cure of Nervous Debility and other diseases, free, for examination and trial before purchasing. These Electric Belts are the invention of Dr. D. A. JOY, of the University of Michigan, and are claimed to be the only Electric Belts or Appliances for the cure of diseases that have yet been constructed upon scientific principles. See their advertisement in this paper. mysdowadwly

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should be promptly cured. Neglect frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, the best remedy for coughs, colds, croup, and all other diseases of the throat, are sold everywhere. They are made of pure ingredients, and give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, and the Throat troubles which singers and Public Speakers are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the most valuable remedies of the age. Sold at 25c a box everywhere. marid-tues-thur-fr-satwly

THE GENUINE

Harris Seamless

KID GLOVES.

With the Hook and Laced Cord Fastening, in all the new shades, sold by

JAS. MORGAN

At \$2.00 for Five Hooks, \$2.25 for Seven Hooks, and the

DELMONT

At \$1.50 for 5 and 6 Hooks, \$1.75 for 7 and 8 Hooks, are the best value in hook and laced cord fastening Kid Gloves in this or any other market. These, and the genuine Harris' Seamless "Baton" Kid Gloves have recently been added to James Morgan's immense glove stock.

WALKING JACKETS!

HAWELOCKS,

ULSTERS,

MANTLES,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

MILLINERY!

Hosiery, Laces, Underwear, Silks, Dress Goods, Corsets, Black Goods, Linens, &c., can be

JAS. MORGAN'S

DRY GOODS AND

MILLINERY.

386 AND 394

East Water St.

In large assortment and at prices beyond a doubt the lowest in Milwaukee.

apr3dly

Dr. JAMES,

Lock Hospital,

204 Washington St.,

Cor. Franklin, CHICAGO.

Charged by the State of Illinois for the exposure of

effluvia from the rectum, and for the

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—TRAINS ARRIVE—

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 4:40 P. M.

From Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 5:50 P. M.

From Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West... 1:55 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 1:30 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 1:20 P. M.

From Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 2:10 P. M.

From Beloit, Freeport, Cedar Rapids and Rock Island, Davenport and... 2:20 P. M.

All Points South and West... 3:35 P. M.

—TRAINS DEPART—

For Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 8:30 A. M.

For Madison, St. Paul and all points North and West... 8:30 A. M.

For Broadhead, Albany and Monroe... 8:30 A. M.

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reports to that effect, may be found to be exaggerated.

—Rev. J. E. Ambrose, of Geneva Lake, gave the following novel announcement of the subject of his last Sunday evening's sermon in the columns of the Herald:—"Providence permitting I shall in the evening tell how Jonah got into the whale's belly, what he did while there, what the fish did, and how Jonah got out, with practical lessons therefrom."

After he solves that, he ought to tackle the 13-15-14 puzzle.

—Roland Reed, who is to appear at the Opera house next Monday evening in "My Mother-in-law," is a big fun-maker. The Minneapolis Evening Journal says:

"Roland captures the whole, bakery flies and all. This office has charged to his account a ruptured collar, and three or four dozen buttons." With this experience of others to serve as a warning, those who go next Monday evening, should go prepared with a paper of pins, so as to be able to get home decently.

—P. Curran, representing Bartley Campbell was in the city yesterday afternoon, arranging for the presentation of "My Geraldine" at the Opera house next Saturday evening. This play takes rank as being fully equal the "Galley Slave," which was given here recently with such favor, and the company presenting it have received very fine notices, wherever they have appeared. The diagram of seats is already put in place at Prentice & Evenson's, and the sale of tickets has commenced.

—We have the pleasure of announcing a quiet little wedding which occurred in Janesville on the 17th of last March, which will cause some surprise among the students of Milton College, the bridegroom, Frank L. Moore, of Minnesota, having been in attendance at that school, until lately, when he finished the special course he was pursuing. The happy bride was Miss Anna E. McNitt, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. O. A. Curtis, at her home on Main street. Mr. Moore modestly avoided the flood of congratulations from his fellow students, by having no public announcement made of the marriage at the time of its occurrence, but now that it is known, there will be called forth on all sides a hearty expression of well-wishes for those thus worthily and happily wedded.

—There was an exciting little episode on Conductor Wadsworth's train last evening. Among the passengers was a company of emigrants bound for Orfordville or Monroe, and as the train neared the station, one of the women was taken very ill. During the stop here she was removed to the baggage car, and a rude couch prepared for her and soon after leaving here, there was found to be one more passenger in the company than there were tickets. The new passenger was too young to pay any fare, and by far too feeble to work its passage. It was too rude a way for the little fellow to be introduced to the world, and before the mother reached her journey's end, her little one breathed its last. To see death and life travel thus together as companions, the one quickly taking away what the other had given called forth the sympathies of all for the poor mother, who with fatherland and all its dear associations left far behind, found herself in a strange lot of strangers, with life and death thus struggling over what was dearest to her.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales—acknowledged the best made. BORDEN, SELLECK & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE AND EVENSON DRUGGISTS

The thermometer at 6 o'clock last night stood at 75 degrees above; at 1 o'clock A. M., to-day at 52 degrees above; at 7 o'clock A. M., 65 degrees above, and at 1 o'clock P. M., 72 degrees above. Clear.

The indications to-day are, easterly to southerly winds, slowly rising temperature, falling barometer, and local rains during the night.

Never Too Late to Mend.

Thos. J. Arden, William street, East Buffalo, writes: "Your Spring Blossom has worked on me splendidly. I had no appetite; used to sleep badly and get up in the morning unrefreshed; my breath was very offensive and I suffered from severe headache; since using your Spring Blossom all these symptoms have vanished and I feel quite well." Price 50 cents, trial bottle 10c.

Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Sherer & Co.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

John Pratt, who lives just north of the city, has suffered a heavy loss by dogs pouncing upon his flock of sheep in the night time. Twelve sheep and lambs were killed outright, while six or eight more were terribly bitten. His loss will reach \$100 or more, and the murderous canine, or canines, still roams at large. It is a very aggravated case of sheep-killing, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Pratt will have the satisfaction of tracing the cause to its proper source, and take such action as will prevent further trouble of that sort.

AN UNRIVALED HAIR DRESSING.

Promotes as Rich and Cleanly Appearance as if Nature Alone Had Imparted it.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing—kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. No other compound produces these results. The superiority of BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acid which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

TOBACCO SALES.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending May 16, 1881:

250 cases, crop of 1880, Connecticut, seconds 11 cents.